

Democratic State Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommended to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

As we Expected.

The editor of the Commonwealth has announced himself as one of the defenders of Know-Nothingism. He says he doesn't belong to the order, but his inherent love of truth and hatred of slander alone prompt him to shiver a lance in their defence. All this looks well—upon paper, and would, undoubtedly, be creditable to the champion, if divested of selfishness.

But when we take into consideration the fact that our neighbor is one of the leaders of a party who have thrown themselves into the loving arms of these same Know-Nothings, the honor, the glory, the chivalry of the action vanish into nothingness, and those whom he attempts to defend ought not to thank him.

But, seriously, of all the charges that have been made against this new order, the one of fraternizing with the Abolitionists of the North can be better sustained by facts than any other. We have shown in a former number of our paper evidence so conclusive of this fact, that they are becoming alarmed, and are looking about for some pretext, or action on their part, to plead against this array. Our neighbor does not cite one single fact to prove his position. He only argues that because Abolitionists are to be found among the Know-Nothings that that is no reason why all of them should be so. This is all very true, but the charge we make is that a majority of them are Abolitionists, and we infer this fact from what they have done, not from what they profess to wish to do. It has been shown, beyond a doubt, that in every election which has been held where they have had a chance they have invariably sustained and elected men hostile to the institution of slavery.

It is said that one fact is worth a thousand theories. Such being the case, what becomes of all the nice spun theories of our neighbor? He has thrown himself out as the veritable knight who is to do battle in their defense, and he must, for the credit of the order, give us a few facts upon which to found that defense. We cannot take deduction from a theory, however logical, for the truth, when the practical working deny the whole. So it is in this instance. We have seen—the world has seen—that the Know-Nothings have done, and we judge of the tree by its fruits alone. It is upon these that we ground our hostility. It is to be supposed that they will do again as they have done before, and if they will hereafter support and elect such men as Gov. GARNER, WILSON and SEWARD to the highest offices in their gift, we say out upon them.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The San Francisco papers are unanimous in the opinion that the death of King Kamehameha will terminate all hopes of annexation. The successor to the crown, Prince Liholiho, has never favored the project, and to his refusal the delay in its consummation has been mainly, if not entirely, owing. His signature to the treaty was alone wanting, and it has been withheld, as is alleged, for the reason that at an early day he expected to succeed to the throne.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL, a leading Whig paper, in speaking of the election of Gen. WILSON to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, says that the Know-Nothing party will find that it has warmed into life a viper who will turn and sting it, perhaps even to death.

BOTH BRANCHES of the Legislature of Wisconsin, by unanimous votes, have instructed the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any change in the naturalization laws.

POLITICAL PARSONS.—The Pennsylvania says: "From all quarters of the Union we hear of parsons quitting the pulpit to dabble in the stagnant pool of politics," and adds: "A political clergyman is the devil's own viceroy, and will doubtless receive a proper reward from a generous Master, who, upon one occasion, attempted to give away the whole world, when not one inch of ground belonged to him."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Brookville (Ind.) American, a Fusion Whig paper, speaks of DAVID KILGORE, the Fusion Whig Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, as "the greatest ass, that has been in the Speaker's chair since, in a drunken spree, the Legislature put a veritable donkey there a few winters ago."

PASSAGE OF THE FRENCH SPOILATION BILL.—This bill has passed both houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. Great doubts have been expressed as to what disposition the Executive will make of it.

ACQUITTED.—In the Christian Circuit Court, after a trial of ten days, Mrs. TAYLOR has been acquitted of the charge of being accessory to the murder of ALEX. HOFSON.

DEATH OF A CENTINARIAN SOLDIER.—MR. WILLIAM SHERNILL, of Breckenridge county Ky., died on the 27th of January, in the 103rd year of his age. The morning of the day of his death found him in good health. After taking his breakfast he set out on foot to visit a neighbor, who resided some two miles distant, and was found dead about an hour after he started, in the middle of the road, lying with one hand on his cane and the other in his pantaloons pocket. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war and achieved considerable applause as a private, by his acts of undaunted bravery and manly courage.

MR. MOTT, who was by the know-nothing vote elected Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, is about to be turned out by the Legislature because he denounces the order.

THE winter term of the Court of Appeals closed yesterday.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—After having abused the President and Cabinet for two years, and repeated all the silly stories of the Herald about disagreements and resignations in the latter the Express and Times seem to have discovered that there is no truth in them.

THE Express says: SECRETARY GUTHRIE.—This gentleman came from Kentucky, a fresh public man, quite unknown to fame, into the Treasury department, and we regretted his coming there thus. The experiment of a green hand in the Treasury has always been a bad one hitherto, and was had even the case of so distinguished a lawyer as Mr. Meredith, General Taylor's secretary of the Treasury.

But Mr. Guthrie has, in the discharge of the duties of his office, surpassed all public expectations—both in his ability, in his exemption from party follies, and his trustworthiness—and we have no reason why we should not say so. He has not only administered the Treasury well, but in the main he has guarded it well; and in the period of a wide spread bankruptcy, he is likely to have lost but little. He has been a fair man, an upright man, and an honorable man. What more need be said?—and may we not add, it would be a public pity to lose such a man in the natural apprehension we have, that if we go further the public will fare worse.

Hence, we hope there is no truth in the rumor that he is about to leave Washington, and go home to Kentucky.

THE Times says: Our readers will have noticed in our special correspondence from Washington of yesterday—and the same assurances are repeated this morning—that such a thing as a break up in the Cabinet has neither been discussed nor thought of by the President. It is for the honor of the country, just now, that such is the case. Neither Mr. Marcy nor Mr. Guthrie could be spared with profit to the foreign and financial interests committed to the charge of their respective departments. It is not at all plausible to suppose that the President would consent to the withdrawal of either from his Cabinet; nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that any other member is in disfavor, or that there is a want of harmony in the executive councils. In short, the fabrication of the Herald is wholesale.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We are glad to see that the Democracy of the counties are moving in this matter. The time is approaching, and we trust, by the 15th of March, every county will be ready. We expect a large convention, full of the noble spirit of the party. Our opponents seem willing to die off and be buried. They will, perhaps, hold a convention, as a sort of funeral of the Whig party, and install the new brethren into all the rights and privileges of the old Whig organization. They insist that the Democratic party is also dead, and nothing now lives and breathes but the new lights in political affairs. Be not deceived; it is only the old opposition in a new dress. They have a brainy crew and platform—new for the country—and as directly opposed to Democracy as any of the old measures of Whiggery were. Let the old banner be unfurled; the banner of the constitution, and the practice of our fathers, and let every Democrat be found rallied under it. This new elongation of Whiggery, of late development, is but an experiment to defeat the Democratic party. There never was a time when discretion and firmness were more needed. Let us have a convention that will show that the Democratic party is more than alive.—Send a full delegation to Frankfort, composed of men who never flinch in a good cause. It is the business of every Democrat to move in this cause. And let it not be delayed, because every body's business is nobody's.

We may expect a combination of all the factions and all the isms. The old opposition is disorganized, and its members have nothing to do but to get up combinations against the Democratic party. We may depend upon an opposition from the whole of them; but the opposition is no more formidable than it has been in times past. We can beat the whole of the factions combined, and a few more thrown in. Let us but have a mass convention; let every part of the State be represented, and all will be well.—*Lou. Dem.*

[From the Bardstown Herald.]

WE think it to be pretty apparent that the Democrats will very generally run anti-know-nothing men. At their county and district conventions, so far as we have observed, they have without exception, passed resolutions denouncing the doctrines of that celebrity, Ned Buntline, on whom is laid the paternity of this novel craft. In this respect, the Democrats occupy the same ground as the Clay-school Whigs. We can forgive the local great whigs, grudges we had against them for the opposition they are making to this subterranean clique against religious liberty in the United States. A secret party to proscriber Catholics on account of their religion and do other works of destruction to the laws and liberty of the country demand necessary for the success of their schemes of ambition, are the hobby and rider. Shame, shame! on the men and set of men, who would put a fire brand to the temple of liberty that they may get office! All history of free countries cannot furnish a specimen of more egregious charlatanism and party recklessness than this wicked and most impudent imposture of Ned Buntline. It is a mere experiment as to the extent to which office hunters may attain success by tampering with the passions and gullibility of a class of the people. They care not a fig for religion or forms of religion; they will turn up the whites of their eyes and sob forth hypocritical prayers in eloquent harangues; but the matter is cleansed of all verbiage, it is all very simply this—"we want your votes, we want office and power"—when they seem to be praying to God they are in truth praying to the people. Whatever may be the immediate success, the Know-Nothing party must eventually be disgraced, for their principles are at the very soul of American liberty; when that happens, and it will inevitably happen, it will make sad havoc with the hopes of office hunters and political aspirants; for office is the sole object of the move, and the men will certainly fail—what will they then do? Many apologists for the party are even already somewhat in the predicament of the fox in the fable, who, when he had accidentally gotten his tail caught in all the holes that he had bored, and tried in a set speech to convince them that it was the most approved fashion to have their tails cut short. Some men who are in the scrape think the odium of the step will become the less the greater the number they can induce to imitate their example. We certainly admire the course the Democrats are taking in regard to their groundings, wood chucks, or whatever ye may call 'em.

SAYS HE'S BEEN TRICKED.—And old Whig friend who fraternizes in religious matters with the Seven-day Baptists, and who joined the Know-Nothings with a view of preventing the Pope from being elected President of the United States, now says that he thinks he has been sold out, since the Know-Nothings of Baltimore are admitting native born Catholics to the privileges of their order. It is now pretty well ascertained that the whole thing is a system of bargains and sales, in which a few unprincipled demagogues realize all the profits.—*Columbus Statesman.*

GOOD HIT.—The Bardstown (Ky.) Herald refers as follows to a contemporary: "The editors of that paper (the Paducah American) have prated about Rome and the Pope until they have become crazed, and believe that because Rome was once saved by the cackling of geese, that they are the geese whose cackling it is to save America, and we are also asked if we believe pig iron could be made to squeal." We never tried the experiment on pig iron, but we know that we can make a jackass bray, for the proof of which we refer to the columns of the American.

THE Rev. John Moore, late Know-Nothing nominee for Governor, died very suddenly this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. The American Bible Society have elected Gov. Vroom, our minister at Berlin, as their delegate to the meeting of the British and foreign Bible Society.

Advices from Paris state that Mr. Mason, our minister to France, continues to improve in health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. A treaty with Mexico substantially like that recently negotiated with Russia, recognizing the principle that "free ships make free goods," has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

The statement that Dudley Mann is to resign the assistant Secretaryship of State, or to receive the appointment of Minister to France or secretary of legation at Paris, are utterly untrue.

ALBANY, Feb. 6. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward is re-elected United States Senator.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON has declined delivering one of the anti-slavery course of lectures in Boston.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose; and also to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Cass said that, when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, he said that he should resign. When called upon, the act of the Legislature repealed those instructions—he therefore did not resign. He said that he should neither follow those instructions now, nor resign, and proceeded to state his reasons.

Mr. Stuart said that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—when the proper time he should be prepared to act; until then it would be unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject.

Other memorials were presented.

Mr. Broadhead's bounty bill was taken up, and passed after several amendments.

House.—Mr. Witte sought to introduce a series of anti-Know-Nothing resolutions, but two-thirds refused voting for that purpose.

He said he wanted the vote to be regarded as a test of the question.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the report from the select committee on the Colt patent case heretofore made.

Several witnesses refusing to appear and testify.

Mr. Letcher, on the part of the committee, to-day introduced two resolutions—one to expel Wm. B. Chase from the hall as a reporter, the other having violated the rules which prohibit any one interested in a pending claim from occupying a seat as a reporter on the floor. The other requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of said Chase, he to be held in custody until further orders for refusing to appear and answer questions before the select committee.

The first resolutions was adopted and the second tabled, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Toocay, from the committee on the judiciary, to establish a U. S. Circuit Court in California is under discussion.

Mr. Wells moved to fix the salary for judges at \$6,000.

Messrs. Stuart and Johnson opposed and Mr. Toocay favored that amount.

After further debate by Messrs. Wells, Stuart, Pettit, Chase, Benjamin, and others the bill was postponed.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 to opening the mouth of the Mississippi was amended by adding the amount \$300,000, and as amended, it passed.

The Senate then took up the French spoliation bill, and Mr. Wells argued at some length against it, examining in detail the circumstances under which the claims were committed, and arguing that the claims were not founded on right and ought not to be paid.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Hunter, Clayton, and others took part, the bill passed—yeas 30, nays 17.

House.—The House tabled the resolution to expel Mr. Chase from his seat as reporter in consequence of his refusal to testify before the special committee in relation to the Colt patent, which was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

The House then went into committee on the bill providing for the payment of such portion of the Texas creditor bill as came within the provision of the existing law.

Mr. Giddings opposed the expenditure of money in paying the debts of Texas as long as Ohio has to pay her own debts.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to amend by reducing the appropriation in the bill from \$8,500,000 to \$5,500,000.

This was objected to by several members, who said the bill in that shape would be objected to by Texas.

Without taking up the question, the committee rose and the friends of the bill desired to go and attend to other business.

The motion was defeated by the shipping out into the lobby of some of the members, so that no quorum voted.

A call of the House was then ordered; but absentees returning, 153 members answered to their names.

The House then adjourned.

STOCK MARKET OF BOUEN.—Monday, February 5th, being County Court day, Paris was devoted in a great measure to the selling of mule stock. The sale began shortly after ten o'clock, and a lot containing forty-six two year olds, was knocked down at \$86 a head; twenty two year olds were sold at \$71 a head; fifty-seven, three year olds brought \$97 50; a lot of twenty, three year olds, sold at \$92 50; a lot of fifty-three, year olds, very large and choice, brought \$114; a lot of twenty, three year olds, which sold for \$92; a lot of one year olds, brought \$72 40. The terms of sale of most of the lots were on four months' paper, one lot sold at three months'.

ONE OF THE "STRONG-MINDED" WOMEN.—On last Sunday, a young girl, evidently about 19 years of age, made her appearance on the wharfboat, at this place dressed in masculine costume, waiting for the first downward bound steamer. Her hair was closely cropped, and surmounted with a cloth cap; she also wore a cloth frock coat and a pair of jeans trousers, but displayed a neat foot in a pair of women's shoes. She was recognized, in spite of her disguise, and attracted quite a crowd of stargers. One old chap present, said he had never seen a "single" woman fixed off that way before, but that several acquaintances had wives who had been wearing the breeches ever since they had been married.

The R. J. Ward came along in a short time, and the young girl hurried up to the gentlemen's cabin, where the polite and favorite clerk, R. J. Woolfolk, received him (her) with all due courtesy. This erring young female, we are reliably informed, is on her way to join a "faithful" wife, who is on a boat-bound, heading to the "sunny south," and who, it is said, has a wife and two responsibilities in Hawesville.—*Hawesville Eagle.*

CONDORD, N. H., Feb. 5.

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Democratic Meeting.

By the advice of several prominent Democrats in the town and county, we are authorized to announce that there will be a Democratic meeting at the Court House, on the County Court day of February, (Monday the 19th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention on the 15th of March next.

We hope that every Democrat in the county will be in attendance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THERE are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hooftland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, 130 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends and customers who wing themselves indebted to us, will please call and pay up.

J. M. EVANS & CO.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or being continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so called Sarsaparilla in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the city. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

* See advertisement.

When Maclean, the Greek Physician was slain Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like *Jager's Cathartic Pills*, is worth a great deal more, because it cures all evils, works widely, and lasts longer. The circle of the Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

Holloway's Pills, a Certain Remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Albion-square, Manchester-road, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no further use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

FIFTEEN barrels 7 year old Bourbon Whisky in store and for sale by SAM. C. FAYRE, sold at Auction and Commission Merchant.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Acute, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation; inward Piles; Fullness of Blood to the Head; Acidity of the Stomach; Nausea; Heartburn; Headache; Dropsy; Pains of Weight in the Stomach; Sour Eructations; Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach; Swelling of the Feet; Horrid and Difficult Breathing; Fluctuating at the Heart; Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture; Humors of Vision; Dots or Welts before the sight; Fever and Dull Pain in the Head; Deficiency of Perspiration; Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes; Pains in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.; Sudden Flushes of Heat; Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginings of evil; and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 129 Arch street Philadelphia.

Their powers over the above diseases is not excelled, and by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilled physicians had failed.

Persons who are worthy the attention of invalids, Possessing great vitality in the "exhaustion of disease" of the Liver and lesser glands, exerting the most invigorating strength, never perfecting the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

NEED NOT BE CONVINCED. H. W. HANNEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 15, 1852, said: "Having used your Pileters some time, I find it gives satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

NEILSON & EDWARDS, Sellers, Ky., June 2d, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this truly valuable medicine has fully maintained its excellent reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hooftland's German Bitters and we have seen a valuable medicine."

J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hooftland Bitters; physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen."

Dr. P. Fatio & Bro., Knoxville, Tenn., April 6, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for Infants as well as adults.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere. J. M. EVANS & CO., Agents, Frankfort.

Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of securing the services of one or more Agents in every county and town in the Union. The business is easy and profitable, and can be attended to by any one. A capital of only \$5 will be required, and any man of ordinary energy can clear from five to eight dollars per day at it. Full particulars, and all necessary information will be given by addressing the subscriber. For the purpose of covering postage and expense of correspondence, persons applying will be expected to enclose in their application TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in cash or postage stamps) or their application will not be an award. Diver.

W. A. KINSLER, Box 201, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.—Full Proof of the Ministry, equal to the Boy Trained to be a Clergyman, by Rev. J. N. Norton, Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky. For sale by

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

HARPER for February for sale by

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

RUTH HALL and IDA MAY.—A third supply of these popular novels received by

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

MORE NEW BOOKS.—Notes on Duels and Duelling, by "Lorenzo Sabine," by Henry and as it is, by Hagan, Lee Cases' Memoirs of Napoleon. For sale by

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

NEW STYLE HATS just received by

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!

The most complete assortment ever opened in Frankfort. Call and see them at

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

"The Republican Court."

This splendid Book (with many others too tedious to mention) can be found at

J. M. EVANS & SWIGERT.

LOUISVILLE.

WM. H. GRANGER, PHOENIX FOUNDRY, TENTH ST., BET. MAIN & THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURES STEAM ENGINES for Grist, Saw and Sugar Mills; Gudgeons, Cranks, S. u-wheels, Segments for Cotton Gin Wheels; Hotchkiss' Reaction Water-wheels; a general assortment of wrought and cast Mill and Engine parts.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. (133 ft)

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!! R. W. SNOWDEN, CORNER WALNUT AND PRESTON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAS, and keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of White Pine Lumber, Shingles, Joists, Scantling, &c., &c.

Large quantity of dry white 2 inch Pine; Do do do do 3 1/2 do do do do do 4 do do do do do 5 do do do do do 6 do do do do do 7 do do do do do 8 do do do do do 9 do do do do do 10 do do do do do 11 do do do do do 12 do do do do do 13 do do do do do 14 do do do do do 15 do do do do do 16 do do do do do 17 do do do do do 18 do do do do do 19 do do do do do 20 do do do do do 21 do do do do do 22 do do do do do 23 do do do do do 24 do do do do do 25 do do do do do 26 do do do do do 27 do do do do do 28 do do do do do 29 do do do do do 30 do do do do do 31 do do do do do 32 do do do do do 33 do do do do do 34 do do do do do 35 do do do do do 36 do do do do do 37 do do do do do 38 do do do do do 39 do do do do do 40 do do do do do 41 do do do do do 42 do do do do do 43 do do do do do 44 do do do do do 45 do do do do do 46 do do do do do 47 do do do do do 48 do do do do do 49 do do do do do 50 do do do do do 51 do do do do do 52 do do do do do 53 do do do do do 54 do do do do do 55 do do do do do 56 do do do do do 57 do do do do do 58 do do do do do 59 do do do do do 60 do do do do do 61 do do do do do 62 do do do do do 63 do do do do do 64 do do do do do 65 do do do do do 66 do do do do do 67 do do do do do 68 do do do do do 69 do do do do do 70 do do do do do 71 do do do do do 72 do do do do do 73 do do do do do 74 do do do do do 75 do do do do do 76 do do do do do 77 do do do do do 78 do do do do do 79 do do do do do 80 do do do do do 81 do do do do do 82 do do do do do 83 do do do do do 84 do do do do do 85 do do do do do 86 do do do do do 87 do do do do do 88 do do do do do 89 do do do do do 90 do do do do do 91 do do do do do 92 do do

THURSDAY: FEBRUARY 8.

U. S. H. PAVIN, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our authorized agent to receive and report for advertising and subscriptions for the Freeman.

We had the pleasure yesterday of shaking hands with "SAM"—not the veritable SAM of political notoriety, but S. M. CARPENTER, Esq., of Bardonia, one of the cleverest and most talented young gentlemen in Kentucky. He is here on business, but of what character, we do not know—perhaps some of our beautiful and accomplished young ladies can answer. Our impression is that some of them could tell—if they would.

DEATH BY FREEZING.—We learn by a letter from a friend at White Sulphur, that WILLIAM R. QUARRELL, a young man of intelligence and respectability—a native of Ireland, and school teacher in the vicinity of White Sulphur, Scott county—met a horrid fate in that neighborhood on the night of Monday, the 29th ult. He was found in an open field, early Tuesday morning, quite frozen, where it is supposed he had lain through the greater part of the night; but life not being extinct, he was conveyed to the nearest house, where medical and other assistance was promptly rendered, and every effort made to save him—which only served to prolong his miserable existence till 4 o'clock P. M., the following day, when he expired in the greatest agony—doubtless a victim to excessive drink—though not an habitual inebriate. He left no family, excepting a wife, to whom he had been recently married.

Our next door neighbors, Messrs. Loomis & Conery, who, by the way, have always one of the finest stocks of jewelry to be found in any house in the West, has been gladdening the heart of one of the editors of the Louisville Times with a present of a specimen of their superior pocket knives, which compliment is thus handsomely acknowledged.

We beg to make our politest bow to Mr. A. Conery, of Frankfort, for a very handsome present in the shape of a most elegant pocket knife, which he has just exhibited the good taste to send us. We also return thanks to the same gentleman for a similar present to our accomplished agent Mr. J. G. BOWMAN. Mr. C. has set an example to our hardware merchants in Louisville, which is worthy of all imitation. The knives in question are from the best jewelry establishment in the West, that of Messrs. Loomis & Conery, Frankfort Ky., whom we cheerfully recommend to our friends.

[You can keep your old knife, Mr. Times, as we expect to carry one of the aforesaid before long.]

A DUEL.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, dated the 2d, to the St. Louis Intelligencer, states that a duel was impending between Messrs. BROWN and STEWART, members of the Missouri Legislature, growing out of insulting language used in debate. The dispatch says that "neither of the gentlemen was seen in his seat this afternoon, and it is rumored that they will fight to-morrow morning. Capt. FROST is acting for Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BLACKWELL, it is understood, is the friend of Mr. STEWART."

Mr. SAMUEL O. MEAD, of Boston, who suspended some time this winter, has again resumed business, and paid off all his creditors both principle and interest—an honest man.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN LITTLE ROCK.—A report has reached us via Helena, that a few days since, just as the Arkansas House of Representatives had adjourned, T. C. HYNDMAN, Esq., of Helena, shot Dr. MOON, of Dardanelle. The wound was not considered dangerous.

ELECTIONS BY THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.—Major JESSE A. JACKSON has been re-elected to the office of State Land Agent. C. F. M. NOBLE, of Independence county, JAS. H. HOBBS, of Benton, and DANIEL H. WILLIAMS, of Hempstead, were elected Swamp Land Commissioners.

Eighteen persons were baptized in Beargrass creek, near Louisville, Sunday last.—The ice had to be cut out so as to baptize them. One lady fainted when she was going in, affected by the intense cold water.

At Hawesville, Messrs. TRABUE & NESBITT have very ingeniously converted one of the large rocky caverns on their property, fronting their lower coal depot, into a substantial and secure Powder Magazine, by merely throwing a three foot wall across the entrance. The cave has capacity of holding 5,000 kegs.

PRICES OF LAND IN KANSAS.—A letter from Kansas, in the counties on the Missouri river adjoining Kansas, land is worth from \$10 to \$50 per acre. In Platte county, within fifteen miles of Weston, it cannot be bought for less than \$25, while much of it will bring \$50 an acre.

The stock of pork at New York on the 1st instant was 30,790 bbls old mess and 3,950 new do.

KENTUCKY STOCKS.—There were sales at the Philadelphia board, Feb. 2nd, of 12 shares Bank of Kentucky at \$102; 6 of Bank of Louisville at \$102, and 15 Northern Bank of Kentucky at \$104.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—The Cambridge (O.) Jeffersonian of the 2d inst. gives an account of a melancholy accident which occurred in Washington, a neighboring town, on Monday week.

About ten o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the dwelling-house of Mrs. MARY COLLEY. The alarm of fire was given, and the door burst open, when a most appalling spectacle was presented to view. Enveloped in flames lay the body of Mrs. COLLEY. By means of a hook her burning corpse was dragged from the room into the street, where the snow extinguished the flames surrounding it, leaving it a denuded, crisped and blackened object, frightful to look upon. It is supposed that she had been reaching for some article on the mantle, when her clothes caught from the fire in the gates, and that in trying to reach the door she fainted and fell beside the bed, which took fire from her burning clothes, and was consumed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Thompson's last Reporter notices the following:
10s, on the Bank of Kentucky, Ky., altered from 1s—vignette portrait of Henry Clay—men and women at each end.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fifty-Sixth Day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bell v McAllister, Greenup; affirmed.
Barnberger v Greenbaum, Cumberland; affirmed.
Phillips v Sulpher Well road, Jefferson; affirmed.
Fanny Smith v Terry, Henderson; reversed.
Baker, &c., v Winfrey & Bledsoe, (2 cases), Cumberland; reversed.
Campbell v Hillman, Christian; reversed.
Letcher v McKee, &c., Madison; reversed.
Alcorn, &c., v Letcher, &c., Madison; affirmed.

Fifty-seventh Day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Chambers v Davis, Madison; reversed.
McClary's heirs v Payne, Fayette; reversed.
Towns v Oldham, Hopkins; affirmed.
Simmons v Campbell, Warren; opinion modified and petition overruled.
The Court then adjourned until Court in course.

McGaughey's Adm's v. HENRY, &c., Christian county.
Arthur McGaughey died, possessed of a large real and personal estate, after having made his will, which was proved and admitted to record in the county court of Christian, in October, 1852. His widow, a principal devisee, died about five days after the testator, and Mrs. Harriet Henry survived them but a few days, she being testator's daughter, and also a devisee—No executor having been named in the will, Edin Morris was appointed administrator, and the widow having died intestate, Robert McGaughey, one of the testator's sons, was appointed her administrator.

This petition was filed in January, 1853, by Edin Morris, adm'r, and Robert McGaughey adm'r, and in his own right, and Albert Wallace and Helen, his wife, a daughter of the testator, and John W. McGaughey, an infant son of said testator, suing by his guardian and next friend, against Arthur M. Henry, and Harriet G. Henry, infant children of Harriet Henry, deceased, and R. G. Henry, their father and guardian, to have a division of the testator's slaves according to a division previously made by commissioners appointed by the Christian county court, but disapproved and rejected by that court, or according to such principles as might be conformable to equity and the directions of the will.

The defendants, the children and husband of the testator's daughter, Harriet Henry, objected to the division already made as doing them injustice, and showing that the portion of the testator's estate which his daughter Harriet Henry had received by way of advancement, and under the will, was less than that received by and devised to either of the testator's sons, or his other daughter; they pray that the estate yet to be divided might be so apportioned as to give to those entitled to the share of said Harriet, one-fourth of the entire estate, and thus produce equality among the four children of the testator, considering the two children of Mrs. Henry as standing in the place of their mother.

It appears that a short time before the execution of the will, which bears date in August, 1850, the testator, with a view to the disposition of his estate by will, had caused his land, some 1300 acres, to be laid off into lots, and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, leaving still a residuum of about 255 acres. After devising to each a lot of land, varying from 242 to 309 acres, the will proceeds as follows:

"I will now designate to the portions or tracts of land allotted and bequeathed to my beloved wife, Julia P., and describes two tracts, including his dwelling-house and other buildings, and making altogether 255 acres, "set apart for the exclusive benefit of my wife, to be disposed of in any way she may think proper as life interest, and at her death or before to give said land to any one or more of her children, as she may believe them most worthy or needy," and no further disposition is made of the lands here spoken of. "As to my negro property," the will proceeds, "my daughter Harriet got two likely negro women, to-wit, &c., my daughter Ellen, as her sister, at her marriage, got two likely negro women; my wife and son Robert are requested to call in three or five men, my wish is Edin Morris (and three others named) or any three of them, and be the men whom they may, are to ascertain the value of my slave property, and then my widow shall have her choice of the negroes, equal to one-third the total value, and at or before the death of my widow she is privileged to divide said slaves as she may think proper among her children. Out of the remaining two-thirds of slave property, my widow, if she thinks proper to do so, set apart two negroes to each of my sons, Robert and John William, to equal the value of the negroes I gave to their sisters, E. Wallace and H. Henry, my sons having their choice to take those two negroes, male or female. After this is done, the above named men, if to be had, if not others of like character, will proceed to divide the remaining negro property equally among my children, to have and to hold," &c.

The will then states that this division of negro property cannot be made until the end of the year 1853, when a partnership between the testator and his son Robert shall expire, which the widow is authorized to settle, &c. The will then proceeds:

"And further, as it relates to my household and kitchen furniture, carriage, wagon, farming utensils, stock of every kind on the farm is to be divided between my widow and her two sons, to set up business for themselves separately, if they think proper to do so, first selling as much stock as will pay what debts or money I owe, my daughters is to have their piano or its proceeds equally between them when their mother wishes them to take it away."

Shortly after the death of the testator and his widow, the entire personal estate, including that bequeathed to his widow and sons, and also the piano (but not the slaves), was sold by his administrator, by agreement between the two administrators, and others concerned, the proceeds to be divided among the parties entitled under the will, subject of course to payment of debts, of which there seems however to be none, at least none of any consequence. The proceeds of these sales were upwards of \$4,000.

The Court, per Chief Justice Marshall, held—With regard to the proceeds of these sales, there is no difficulty.

Those arising from the sale of the piano are to be equally divided between the two daughters or their representatives, the husband, in both instances, being entitled.

So much of the residue as arose from the property bequeathed to the widow and two sons,

after deducting such amount as may be necessary for debts and expenses, one-third belongs to each one of the sons, and the other third to the widow's administrator, to be distributed according to law among her heirs; and if there be any thing more, it is undivided estate, to be disposed of, so as to equalize, as far as may be, the portions received by the testator's children or their representatives by way of advancements or under the provisions of his will—but, in making this distribution with a view to equality, the slave given by the testator to his daughter, Mrs. Henry, after the execution of the will, to compensate for the difference of value between the land intended for and devised to her, and that devised to her sister, Mrs. Wallace, is to be taken into the estimate.

With regard to the two slaves which the widow, if she thought proper, was to set apart to each of the two sons, it is thought clear that the testator intended that the slaves should be allotted to them, whether the widow chose to act in the matter or not.

The principle question, his Honor says, and the one which presents the chief difficulty, grows out of the division of the land and slaves to the widow and the power or privilege thereto annexed.

There is not, his Honor says, in either devise an express grant of the fee simple, in absolute interest, nor is there any limitation, express, for life, and he is of opinion, upon the whole will, that it was intended the widow should have an estate for life. That the power given was probably intended to enable her to meet the possible expenses of the family, and principally as a means of securing to her the respectful attention of the children.

There being no express power of selection or exclusion in reference to the division of the slaves, the authorities seem to require that there should be, by the decree, an actual division among all, though not necessarily in equal portions.—Kemp vs. Kemp (5 Vesey.) But, as, in this case there was no attempt to exercise the power, no question arises upon that subject.

The former doctrine, with regard to unexpected powers of this kind, was that the chancellor might take the place of the donee thereof, and exercise his right of selection and discrimination, and upon the same grounds; but modern cases, rule that such discretion belongs to the donee alone, and the chancellor, if he recognizes the right at all, recognizes it as belonging to the class from which the selection or discrimination is to be made, and divides among them equally, per capita.

Therefore, has the will made a disposition of the remaining interests in the land and slaves devised to the widow, or has it left this interest undivided, to be disposed of by law? His Honor assumes that the testator intended to dispose of his entire estate, and that at the death of his children, (in case of the land (or such of them as he might select, and, (as to both classes of property) in such proportions as she might think proper, should take the property. This is, in effect, a gift to them as a class, subject to her power of selection and discrimination, and that power having failed, the gift to them, as a class, still remains. His Honor refers to the case of Collins, &c. vs. Carlisle's heirs, (7 B. Monroe 14) as furnishing a direct authoritative precedent; and remarks that he would not for the elaborate argument of that case by the judge of this court, and the opposing opinion of the circuit court.

In Jarman on wills (2 vol. side page, 455), the doctrine is laid, that when property is given to one for life, and afterward to such children, &c. as he or she shall appoint, or among them in such proportions as the donee shall appoint, and there is no express gift to these objects in default of appointment, such gift will be implied. Among the cases referred to in support of this proposition, is that of Brown vs. Biggs (4 Vesey, 708), where the bequest was "To such children of my nephew S. as my nephew, I shall think most deserving and that will make the best use of it, (or) to the children of my nephew W., if any such there are or shall be." I haveving died in the life time of the testator, the Master of the Rolls, Sir R. P. Arden, and Lord Eldon, held the children to be entitled under the implied trust. The same case is stated somewhat differently in Hill on Masters (side page 63), but as to the point now in question, the decision (by a different Judge) appears to have been the same.—(See the author last cited for the full argument).—2 Sug. on Vender—Kemp vs. Kemp (5 Vesey, 548); Brown vs. Penech (6 Sim. 527); Croft vs. Adam (12 Sim. 639); Harrison vs. Harrison (2 Grall. V. S. Sup. Rep. 1). These cases would bear most strongly on the case under consideration, if the devise here were expressly for the widow's life, and his Honor is of opinion that they are little less conclusive upon the case of a life estate by construction, and as already said, if she had the fee, it is immaterial, in the present case, whether the remainder passed under a trust or simply by descent from her.

Judge Story, in sec. 10, 63 (Equity Jurisprudence), treating of trust implied from powers, and states many strong cases in which trusts have been implied, but does not make the distinction between cases in which the devise to the donor of the power is expressly for life, and those in which it is indefinite. (See sec. 1068.)

The result of these views is, that the land and slaves, after the widow's death, passed by the will equally to the children of the testator, and must be divided among them and their representatives (the husband being entitled for life to the slaves, and probably to the land belonging to the shares of their wives), without reference to inequality in other portions of the estate given or devised, but with a view to equality and proportion in respect to the land and slaves which had been devised to the widow, who was entitled to one-third of the slaves, though she did not live to make choice according to her privilege.

Decree reversed.

The New York Tribune of the 1st inst. says: We are gratified to learn that the prospects are very favorable for an early resumption of payment on the part of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis. The late steamers are understood to have brought considerable remittances from Page, Bacon, & Co., for the account of the St. Louis house, and the friends of that house have combined to make it a sufficient loan to enable it to resume payment on all its obligations. Of this fund a very considerable amount has already been pledged with every prospect of making up the remainder.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, TUESDAY EVENING, February 6th.

The market is dull, and prices of all articles of consumption advanced, with small stock and meagre receipts. The weather is warm and the river falling fast.

BUTTER.—Sales of 400 lbs Goshen Butter at 28¢.

COTTON.—Sales of 45 bales Tennessee Cotton at 74¢—equal to cash.

GROCERIES.—Small sales of Rio coffee at 33¢; 20 bbls sold at 45¢. Sales of 50 half barrels new molasses at 25¢. Small sales of Elm Hall Sugarhouse molasses at 30¢.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Sales of 50 barrels flour at \$3 75; 500. Sales of 20 barrels fine flour at \$3 00. Small sales of corn from stores at 75¢ for ear, and 90¢ for shelled.

DRIED FRUIT.—A sale of 65 bushels old dried Peaches in quarters at \$1 50.

LARD.—Sales of 57 kegs No. 2 at 8¢.

SEED.—Sales of 30 bushels orchard grass at \$1 50.

WHISKY.—Sales of 40 barrels raw at 30¢.

TOBACCO.—Sales of 12,250 barrels Kentucky and Virginia manufactured Tobacco at 25¢ and 35¢ for Virginia, and Kentucky at p. n. Sales at the warehouse of 15 bbls at prices ranging from \$7 30 to \$7 70.

HAY.—We quote small sales of baled timothy from stores at 90¢ per hundred pounds, or \$18 per ton. The stock is very light.

CATTLE.—Good beefs are scarce, and we quote a sale of 40 head of choice for shipment, at 75¢, and a lot of 20 head of extra at 80¢.

POTATOES.—Scarce at \$2 00 per bushel, from first hands.

FREIGHTS.—No engagements to New Orleans, the asking rates being 50¢ for pound freight, and \$1 00 per barrel for pork. Cattle \$10 per head; sheep \$1 00 per head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, P. M.

FLOUR.—\$3 85.

WHISKY.—\$4 to 25.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing done.

LARD.—\$3.

CHEESE.—\$9 10.

Business continues very dull, and money is easy for prime paper.

New Orleans, Feb. 6, P. M.

SUGAR.—Advanced 1/2 fair 3/4 to 37¢.

FLOUR.—Good Ohio \$3 25.

CORN.—90.

MESS PORK.—\$13 50.

SHOULDERS.—New 5 1/2.

LARD.—No. 1, 9¢; prime 9 1/2¢.

Slight exchange 1/2 to 1 per cent discount.

New York, Feb. 6, P. M.

FLOUR.—Firm; 3,000 bbls sold.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firm; Corn is firm, with an upward tendency; 20,000 bushels changed hands; white \$1 00; yellow \$1 00.

PORK.—Firm, with sales of old mess at \$12 50, and new at \$14 15 to \$14 25.

LARD.—Lower; 600 kegs sold at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and 400 bbls at 9¢.

WHISKY.—Ohio firm at 33 to 34 1/4.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 100 bags Rio coffee at 6¢.

Kentucky tobacco is firm at 7 1/2 to 9¢.

"MAN KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents.

Every Family Should have a Copy.

100,000 COPIES SOLD

in less than a year—a new edition, revised and improved, just issued.

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL, and Hand-Book for the Afflicted.

Containing an outline of the progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self abuse, or by any other cause, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and everything that would offend the ear of decency, from the result of some twenty years' successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of diseases of a delicate and private nature.

To insure the rapid cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of Fever and Ague.

Treatise of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—Dr. Hunter's Medical Manual.

The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the disease of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate or to the victim of insipid, false, and unskillful practice, in which honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Pa. Hunter's Medical Manual.

Planned and written by the author of the "Medical Manual." Numerous cases of diseases of the Genitals, and of the system of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where others had been considered beyond remedy, and in the treatment of Seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by SELF ABUSE, or excess of venery. I do not know of any superior in the practice of this art, and I have been in the practice of thirty years, and deem it more than justice to him, as well as kindness to the unfortunate victim of early disease, to recommend him to the use of his professional skill and integrity, which may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

"This is, without exception, the most complete and useful work published on the subject of diseases of the Genitals, and of the system of long standing, and it is a treatise to the professional ability of the author of the 'Medical Manual.' Numerous cases of diseases of the Genitals, and of the system of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where others had been considered beyond remedy, and in the treatment of Seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by SELF ABUSE, or excess of venery. I do not know of any superior in the practice of this art, and I have been in the practice of thirty years, and deem it more than justice to him, as well as kindness to the unfortunate victim of early disease, to recommend him to the use of his professional skill and integrity, which may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

W. A. WILSON.....JOHN V. STEPHENS.

NEW HOUSE.

WILSON & STEPHENS.
THE undersigned most respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country, that, having purchased the dry goods store of I. P. BLACKWELL, they are prepared to sell every article pertaining to the

DRY GOODS BUSINESS,
and invite the custom of the old patrons of the house, together with as many new ones as may wish to buy the best and cheapest in the market.

We have retained the services of Mr. JOSEPH L. RODMAN, as salesman and clerk in our establishment, who will be on hand to wait upon the customers, and to see that they are satisfied with the quality and price of the goods.

Transfer.
HAYING sold out my dry goods store to Messrs. W. A. WILSON and JOHN V. STEPHENS, I take this method of recommending them to my old customers and the public generally, as gentlemen worthy of their confidence and patronage.

Jan. 12, 1853—J. I. P. BLACKWELL.

RESTAURANT.

G. H. DALINGHAUS
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has rented entirely his establishment on Mill street, between Main and Short, Lexington, Ky.

Birds, Oysters, Fish, Liquors, and every delicacy of the season, served up at any time, night or day, in the very best style, and upon the most reasonable terms. Attentive waiters and skillful bar-keepers always on hand.

Recollect the place, on Mill street, between Main and Short, Lexington, Ky.

TAYLOR, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

INTEREST allowed on deposits, which may be withdrawn at pleasure.

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
Aromatic Vinegar, a new and exceedingly pungent Aroma, very agreeable to the invalid, at
DR. MILLS DRUG STORE.

E. L. SAMUEL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.,
AT STAND RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY SETTLER & ROSE.

HAS selected an entire new stock of Groceries, which he offers at a small advance on the Louisville prices, for cash. Having selected his goods with a view to quality particularly, he cannot fail to please the most choice customers.

WIG MAKER.
M. ZIMMER.

NO. 29 FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

INVENTOR OF THE DIAMOND WIG, and no humbug, as is practiced in this city.

Ladies' Wigs, Hair Braids, Braids, Curles, &c., made to order; also, Hair Braiding of every description, such as Ear Ringers, Braids, Braiding, Pobs and Guard Chains, Necklaces, &c.

Ladies' Hair Dressing done either at their residences or at the store of (43 ly). M. ZIMMER.

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 3d Monday in April next, and continue four months.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence, and Law of Company.

FRANCIS K. HUNT, Professor of the elementary principles of the Common Law, Criminal, Commercial and National Law.

GEORGE B. KINKRAD, Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

TERMS.—Matriculation fee \$5; Graduation fee \$5; each Professor's Ticket \$20.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
M. BARSTOW,
CORNER BROADWAY & ST. CLAIR STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received a complete stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c., which he will sell as low for cash as they can be had in this city.

He also keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of HOME-MADE CLOTHING, cut and made in the best style, which he will sell cheap. Call and examine his stock.

Nov. 4, 1854.

BOARDING.

MRS. E. P. CONERY,
On Broadway Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
TAKES BOARDERS by the day or week. She has large and comfortable rooms, and her table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Nov. 4 if

MORRIS & HAMPTON

ARE now receiving and opening, at their store on St. Clair street, to-wit, to the Goodwin's Confectionery, their fall and winter stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Just imported from the East, which in variety, elegance and style, equals if not surpasses any stock in this market. These articles are all new, having just been purchased from the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York. We invite particular attention to our unrivaled assortment.

FANCY SHOES.

For both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, selected for winter use, and to their excellent stock of

